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रजिस्टर्ड डाक द्वारा

कार्यालय प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, वन एवं वन्य जीव प्रभाग, शाहजहांपुर।

पत्रांक 3812/35–1 शाहजहांपुर दिनांक 14–05–2026

सेवा में,

एल0डी0 रजिस्ट्रार जनरल,
मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित प्राधिकरण,
नई दिल्ली।

विषय :– मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (एन0जी0टी0) में नई योजित ओ0 ए0 नं0 602/2023 (आई0ए0 न0 58/2024) सरदार सतनाम सिह बनाम केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड व अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 06/11/2025 के अनुपालन के सम्बन्ध में।

सन्दर्भ :– मुख्य वन संरक्षक, कोर्ट केस,उ0प्र0 लखनऊ का पत्रांक 1504/6 ई–2(एन0जी0.टी0)दिनांक 12.12.2025।

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयक सन्दर्भित पत्र के कम में सादर अवगत कराना है कि मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (एन0जी0टी0) में नई योजित ओ0 ए0 नं0 602/2023 (आई0ए0 न0 58/2024) में पारित आदेश दिनांक 06/11/2025 ––
" (iii) The Divisional Forest Officer, Shahjahanpur is directed to verify the factual position and submit report as to whether respondent No. 7-BEPL has developed green belt over 33 % of project area as mandated by EC and CTE/CT0 consent conditions and to submit report within six months specifying the deficiencies of green belt/plantation in terms of area, location, number and nature of species of trees and suggesting measures required to be taken by respondent no. 7-BEPL for remedying deficiencies of green belt/plantation and the budget amount required for the same."

उपयुर्क्त आदेश के क्रम में अधोहस्ताक्षरी द्वारा अपने कार्यालय के पत्रांक 2309/35–1 दिनांक 18.12.2025 द्वारा विषयक प्रकरण की जांच हेतु जांच समिति का गठन किया गया। जांच समिति द्वारा बजाज एनर्जी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, मकसूदापुर इकाई का दिनांक 12–03–2026 को स्थलीय निरीक्षण किया। निरीक्षण के दौरान साक्ष्यों को प्राप्त किया गया व उनका संग्रहण किया गया।

मा0 न्यायालय से प्राप्त आदेशों के क्रम में जांच रिपोर्ट तैयार की गयी। जो आपकी सेवा में सादर प्रेषित है।

संलग्नक–उपरोक्तानुसार।

भवदीय
14.05.2026
(सचिन कुमार)
प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी
वन एवं वन्य जीव प्रभाग,
शाहजहांपुर।

Ld. R.
19-5-26
com.(J)

पत्रांक /35–1 उक्त दिनांकित।

प्रतिलिप निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

1– मुख्य वन संरक्षक, कोर्ट केस उ0प्र0 लखनऊ।
2– मुख्य वन संरक्षक,रुहेलखण्ड जोन, बरेली।
3– वन संरक्षक एवं क्षेत्रीय निदेशक, वन एवं वन्य जीव बरेली वृत्त, बरेली।

(सचिन कुमार)
प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी
वन एवं वन्य जीव प्रभाग,
शाहजहांपुर।

164/26/ Dd.
20/5/26

OA 602/23
Pl. put up
in Bharat ...
20/5/2026

F:\letter..doc

Green Belt Verification Report submitted Of Bajaj Energy Pvt. Ltd. under the terms :–

O.A. No. 602/2023 Sardar Satnam Singh & Ors. Versus I.A. No. 58/2024 Central Pollution Control Board & Ors.

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The deficiencies of green belt/plantation in terms of area, location, number and nature of species of trees and suggesting measures required.

Submitted by

Divisional Forest Officer
Shahjahanpur

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GREEN BELT VERIFICATION REPORT OF BAJAJ ENERGY PVT. LTD.

Date of visit: 12 -03- 2026

Forest and Wildlife Division
Shahjahanpur
Uttar Pradesh

bajaj ENERGY

Ref: BEPL/MAQ/EHS/2025-26/01 Dated:04-Dec-2025

To,

The Divisional Forest Officer (DFO)
Social Forestry
Shahjahanpur,
Uttar Pradesh-242226

Sub: Request for the verification of Green Belt Compliance of Bajaj Energy Private Limited-Maqsoodapur as per the NGT Case Disposal Order in the Matter of Sardar Satnam Singh V/s Others & BEPL (Original Application number 602/2023).

Ref: NGT case Application Number 602/2023 (IA. No. 58/2024)

Respected Sir,

We from Bajaj Energy Private Limited (Maqsoodapur Unit) respectfully submitting the request regarding the green belt area compliance assessment under the Hon'ble **National Green Tribunal (NGT)** case disposal order in the matter of Sardar Satnam Singh V/s Others & BEPL. A copy of the relevant NGT order is enclosed herewith for ready reference.

In accordance with the direction of Hon'ble NGT, BEPL unit Maqsoodapur is required to ensure proper development, maintenance and compliance of the green belt requirement as per Environment Rules/regulations.

To fulfil these directions and to provide authenticated compliance report to the authorities, NGT also directed to District Forest Office to conduct a site inspection and verification of the current Green Belt area in and around the periphery of Bajaj Energy Private Limited, Maqsoodapur Unit.

With reference to above, we are requesting to your good office for the conduction of green belt area inspection and provide the Compliance report of green belt development in and around our Plant area.

The details of Bajaj Energy Private Limited, Maqsoodapur Unit are as under:-

Location of the Plant:	Maqsoodapur, Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh
Operation Start Year:	90 MW (45 X 2), Operational Since 2011
Total Plant area (Ha):	30.855 Acre
Total Green Belt Area (Ha):	12.35 Acre

Bajaj Energy Private Limited

bajaj GROUP
THINK TOMORROW

We request you to kindly schedule an inspection at your earliest convenience. Your verification and compliance report will help us to complete the submission process mandated by Hon'ble NGT and other statutory bodies.

We shall provide complete assistance during the inspection and share the documents related to this compliance required by your good office.

We look forward to your kind support.

Thanking You,

Your's faithfully,
For Bajaj Energy Private Limited

Dr. Ajay Vikram Singh
(Chief Sustainability Officer)

Encl.: As above

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कार्यालय प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, वन एवं वन्यजीव प्रभाग, शाहजहाँपुर

पत्रांक2309 /35–1, शाहजहाँपुर दिनांक 18/12 /2025

मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (एन0जी0टी0), नई दिल्ली में योजित ओ0 ए0 नं0 602/2023 (आई0ए0 नं0 58/2024) सरदार सतनाम सिंह बनाम केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड व अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 06/11/2025 के अनुपालन के सम्बन्ध में जाँच समिति का गठन

संदर्भः– मुख्य वन संरक्षक कोर्ट केस, उ0प्र0, लखनऊ का पत्रांक 1504/6ई–2 (एन0जी0टी0) दिनांक 12/12/2025 तथा वन संरक्षक, बरेली का पत्र संख्या– 1826/35–1 दिनांक 15/12/2025 एवं विषयक ओ0 ए0 नं0 602/2023 (आई0ए0 नं0 58/2024) में पारित आदेश दिनांक 06/11/2025।

उपरोक्त विषयांकित प्रकरण में मा0 एन0जी0टी0 द्वारा पारित आदेश दिनांक 06/11/2025 में अधोहस्ताक्षरी को दिये गये निर्देशों का प्रभावी अंश निम्नवत है–

"The Divisional Forest Officer, Shahjahanpur is directed to verify the factual position and submit report as to whether respondent No. 7-BEPL has developed green belt over 33 % of project area as mandated by EC and CTE/CTO consent conditions and to submit report within six months specifying the deficiencies of green belt/plantation in terms of area, location, number and nature of species of trees and suggesting measures required to be taken by respondent no. 7-BEPL for remedying deficiencies of green belt/plantation and the budget amount required for the same."

उपरोक्त आदेश के कम में जाँच हेतु निम्नलिखित समिति का गठन किया जाता है तथा समिति से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि उपरोक्त आदेश दिनांक 06/11/2024 का अवलोकन कर जाँच रिपोर्ट में सम्पूर्ण प्रोजेक्ट का क्षेत्रफल, ग्रीन बेल्ट का क्षेत्रफल, जगह, संख्या व प्रजाति का उल्लेख करें तथा ग्रीन बेल्ट की कमियों को दूर करने के लिये जरूरी उपाय और जरूरी बजट का सुझाव शामिल कर समग्र जाँच रिपोर्ट प्रेषित करें–

1– डा0 सुशील कुमार, उप प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, पुवायाँ – अध्यक्ष
2– श्री मनोज श्रीवास्तव, क्षेत्रीय वनाधिकारी, खुटार – सदस्य
3– श्री वीरेश राव, क्षेत्रीय वनाधिकारी, सिंधौली – सदस्य
4– श्री शत्रुघ्न प्रसाद, क्षेत्रीय वनाधिकारी, शाहजहाँपुर – सदस्य

(सचिन कुमार)
प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी,
वन एवं वन्यजीव प्रभाग, शाहजहाँपुर

पत्रांक2309/35–1, उक्तदिनांकित।

प्रतिलिपि– निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं इस निर्देश के साथ प्रेषित कि उपरोक्त की जाँच रिपोर्ट जल्द से जल्द अधोहस्ताक्षरी को उपलब्ध कराना सुनिश्चित करें।

1– डा0 सुशील कुमार, उप प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, पुवायाँ – अध्यक्ष
2– श्री मनोज श्रीवास्तव, क्षेत्रीय वनाधिकारी, खुटार – सदस्य
3– श्री वीरेश राव, क्षेत्रीय वनाधिकारी, सिंधौली – सदस्य
4– श्री शत्रुघ्न प्रसाद, क्षेत्रीय वनाधिकारी, शाहजहाँपुर – सदस्य

(सचिन कुमार)
प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी,
वन एवं वन्यजीव प्रभाग, शाहजहाँपुर

DFC

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ABBREVIATIONS		
1.	**NGT**	National Green Tribunal.
2.	**MoEFCC**	Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change
3.	**CPCB**	Central Pollution Control Board
4.	**EIA**	Environmental Impact Assessment
5.	**BEPL**	Bajaj Energy Private Limited
6.	**UPPCL**	Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited
7.	**SOR**	Schedule of Rates
8.	**KML**	Keyhole Markup Language
9.	**CER**	Corporate Environmental Responsibility
10.	**CSR**	Corporate Social Responsibility

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INTRODUCTION

Green Belt design and development have been attributed a great importance and became an essential element of planning policy. The main objective of the green belt is to provide a buffer / barrier between the sources of pollution and the surrounding areas. The green belt helps to capture the fugitive emissions and attenuate the noise apart from improving the aesthetics quality of the region. Green belt for a power plant is a 50–100m wide, dense, multi-layered, or 3-tier barrier of native trees, shrubs, and grass planted around the perimeter. It acts as an environmental buffer to mitigate noise, trap fugitive dust, and reduce air pollution. Generally, 33% of the project site is required for green belt. Green belts are planned open spaces safeguarded from developmental activities such as construction of buildings, factories, dams, etc. Safeguarded in the sense that no infrastructural development will be allowed on such designated areas and these areas will only be used for growing vegetation cover on it. Green belts in and around urban and industrial areas are important to the ecological health of any given region.

The process for green belt estimation involves a structured, data-driven approach designed to establish, evaluate, and maintain a vegetated barrier around industrial or project sites to mitigate environmental impacts like air pollution and noise. Green belt development is mandatory under regulations from the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEFCC) and Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in India. Green vegetation cover is beneficial in many ways leading to conservation of biodiversity, retention of soil moisture, recharge of ground water and maintaining vegetation cover and helps in effective pollution control.

REGULATIONS / ENVIRONMENTAL LAW FOR GREEN BELTS DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

Environmental protection has been considered as an important domain for industrial and other developmental activities in India. Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) has taken several policy initiatives and promoted integration of environmental concerns in developmental projects. One such initiative is the notification on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of developmental projects issued in 1994 and further revised notification in year 2006 under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. EIA is now mandatory for 40 categories for developmental projects. EIA Guidance Manual for building, construction, townships and area development projects proactively talks about the importance of green belts in such projects. Environmental Guidelines for Industries developed by MoEF, suggest that the industries must care about the surrounding environment and minimize the adverse impacts of industrial operations in the immediate neighborhood as well as distant places. Therefore, these guidelines mandate project owners to maintain the certain distances by the industries from the areas like ecologically sensitive areas, Coastal areas, Flood Plain of the Riverine Systems, Transport/Communication System and Major settlements.

In addition, these guidelines also mandate that economic and social factors have to be recognized and assessed while citing industry. Following are the key points that all industries need to follow while moving ahead with the establishment of manufacturing/processing unit in certain areas. These are;

1. No forest land shall be converted into non-forest activity for the sustenance of the industry.
2. No prime agricultural land shall be converted into industrial site.

3. Within the acquired site the industry must locate itself at the lowest location to remain obscured from general sight.
4. Land acquired shall be sufficiently large to provide space for appropriate treatment of waste water still left for treatment after maximum possible reuse and recycle. Reclaimed (treated) wastewater shall be used to raise green belt and to create water body for aesthetics, recreation and if possible, for aquaculture. The green belt shall be 1/2 km wide around the battery limit of the industry. For industry having odour problem it shall be a kilometer wide.
5. The green belt between two adjoining large-scale industries shall be one kilometer.
6. Enough space should be provided for storage of solid wastes so that these could be available for possible reuse.
7. Lay out and form of the industry that may come up in the area must conform to the landscape of the area without affecting the scenic features of that place.
8. Associated township of the industry must be created at a space having physiographic barrier between the industry and the township.
9. Each industry is required to maintain three ambient air quality measuring stations within 120-degree angle between stations.

As per the stipulations of MoEFCC, green belt is to be provided all around the power station boundary by planting trees and the total green area including landscaping area will be 1/3rd (About 33%) of the plant area.

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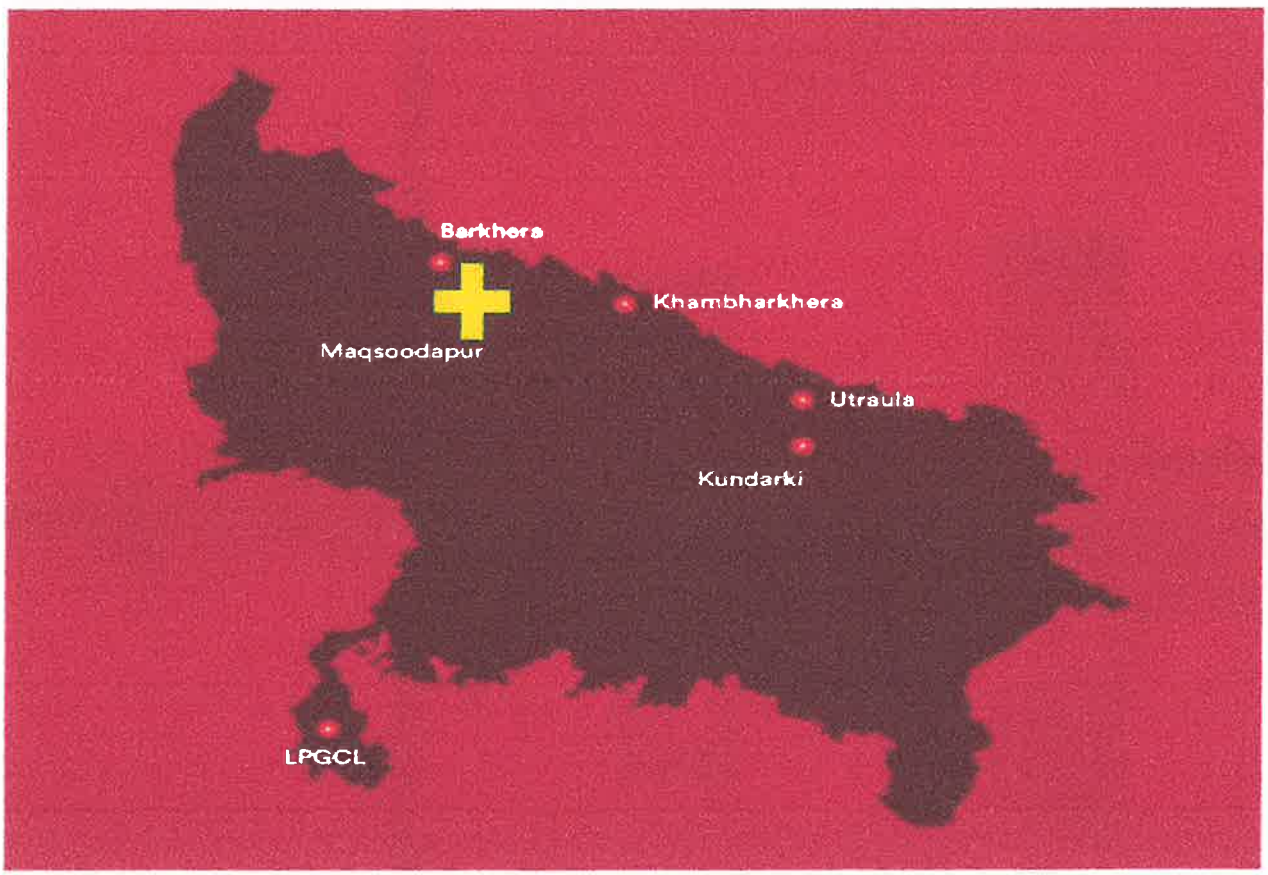
ABOUT THE COMPANY

Bajaj Energy Private Limited (BEPL) operates a 90 MW coal-based thermal power plant located in **Maqsoodapur, Powayan Tehsil, Shahjahanpur District**, Uttar Pradesh. This facility is one of five similar 90 MW plants operated by the company in Uttar Pradesh.

Key Details of the Maqsoodapur Plant

- **Location:** Maqsoodapur, Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh.
- **Capacity:** 90 MW (comprising two units of 45 MW each) Since 2011.
- **Total plant area:** 30.855 Acre
- **Affiliation:** A 100% subsidiary of the Bajaj Group.
- **Power Sale:** The plant has a 25-year power purchase agreement (PPA) with Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL).



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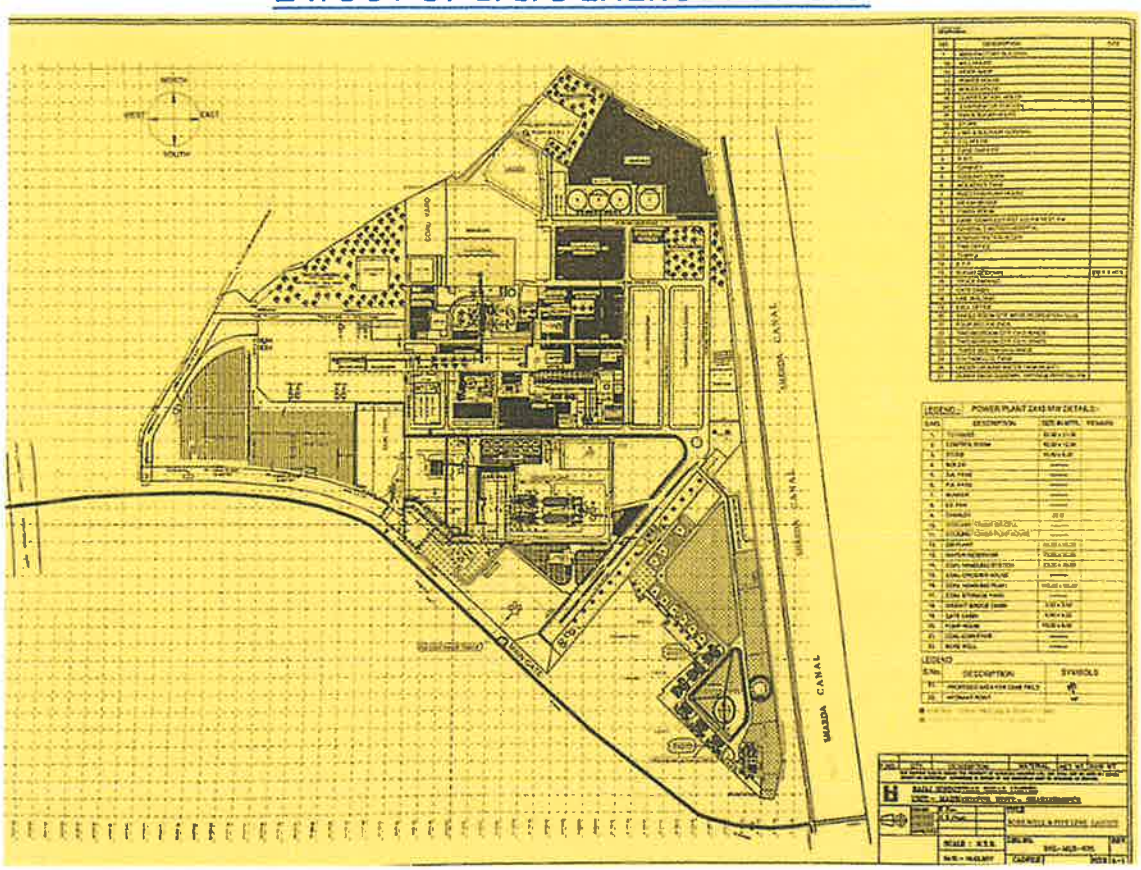
LAYOUT OF BAJAJ ENERGY PVT. LTD



SATELLITE IMAGE OF BAJAJ ENERGY PVT. LTD.

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VERIFICATION OF GREEN-BELT

In India green belt development is mandatory as per rules and regulation by Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEFCC), Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and State Pollution Control Board. The Hon'ble NGT directed Divisional forest officer, Shahjahanpur to verify the factual position and submit a report as to whether respondent No. 7 BEPL has developed green belt over 33% of project area as mandated by EC and CTE/CTO consent condition and to submit report within six months specifying the deficiencies of green belt/ plantation in terms of area location, number and nature of species of trees and suggesting measures required to be taken by respondent no 7 BEPL for remedying deficiencies of green belt/ plantation and budget amount required for the same. In this regard a committee has been constructed by the Divisional forest officer Shahjahanpur (Annexure I) for the verification of the green belt developed by Bajaj energy pvt. Ltd. Committee visited the Bajaj Energy Plant and meet the official of the Environment Management Department, and discussed with them about their environment management practices. Committee visited the unit of Bajaj Energy Pvt. Ltd., Maqsoodapur on 12.02.2026 and done Qualitative and Quantitative analysis of the green belt established by the Bajaj Energy Pvt. ltd.

Key Components of Green Belt Estimation

- **Area Requirement:** Generally, 33% of the total plot area is designated for green belt development.
- **Planting Density:** A Density typically requires 1500-2000 trees per hectare, using native species and often covering 33% of the total project area to mitigate pollution.

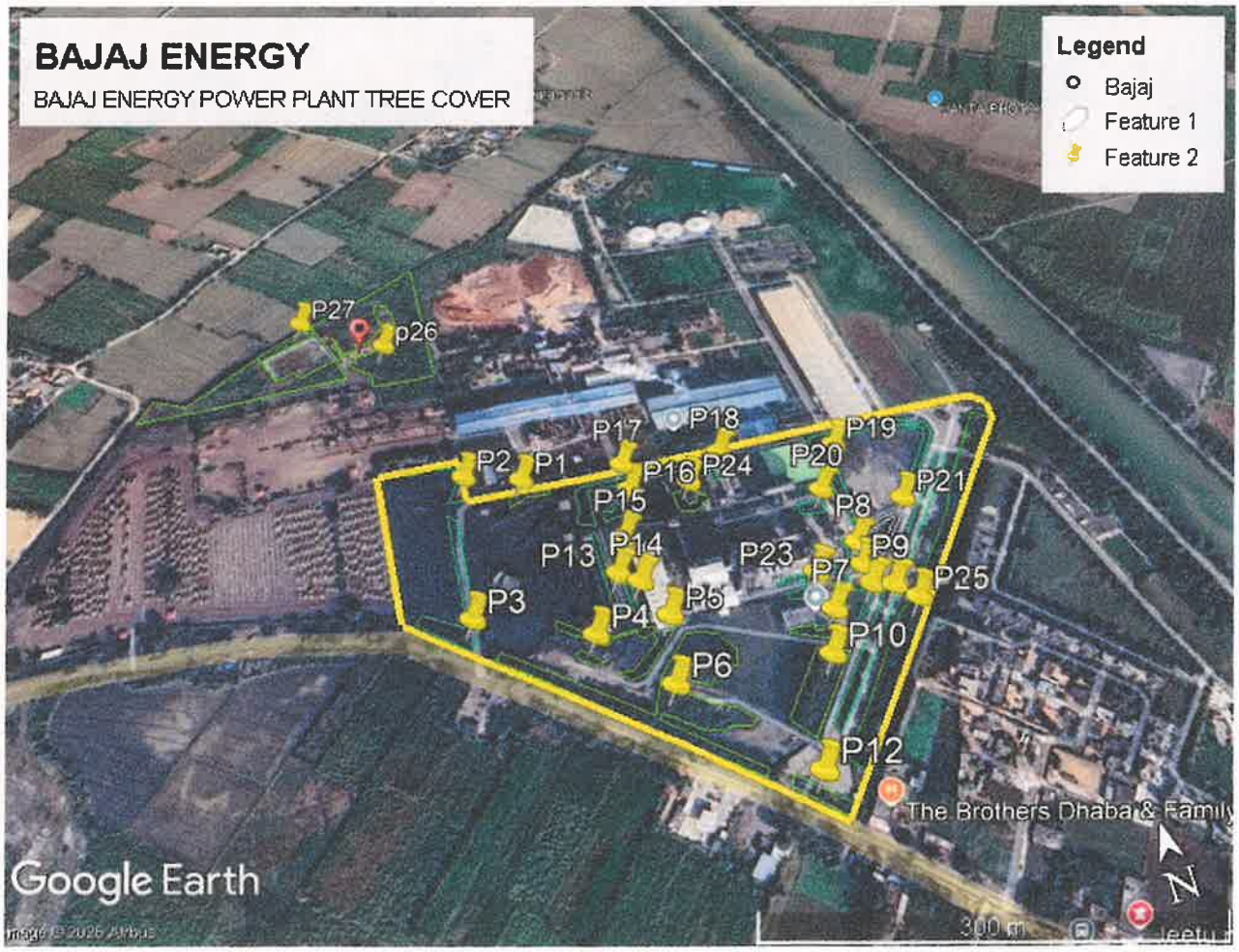
- **Species Selection:** Native, fast-growing, non-fruiting plants with high air pollution tolerance are preferred.
- **Design:** A 3-tier structure (small shrubs, medium trees, large trees) is recommended to maximize effectiveness.
- **Spacing:** Trees are often spaced
- **Canopy Estimation:** A tree canopy is the upper, outermost layer of a forest or individual tree, formed by the crown of branches and leaves. It acts as a natural roof, providing shade, reducing stormwater runoff, and filtering air pollutants. Canopy estimation done in normal boundary plantation and Miyawaki plantation.
- **Miyawaki Plantation:** Miyawaki plantation is a technique pioneered by Japanese botanist Akira Miyawaki that helps to build dense, native forests in the urban areas around the world. The green cover in an urban area is under constant threat for developmental activities, it's very difficult to restore the green zone in urban areas due to scarcity of land. Miyawaki technique represents a small replica of the rain forest, this method helps to accommodate thousands of trees in a small patch of land, which directly benefits the environment around the world by sequestering more carbon from the atmosphere. The plantation should be done as per SOR of Miyawaki plantation.

OBSREVATIONS

1. As per the compliance report provided by BEPL the total area for total green belt area 12.35 acre with respect to their total plant area i.e. 30.855 acre. But the committee observed the area under green belt is less than 33 % of their total plant area. As per
2. A plant density typically requires 1500-2000 trees per hectare, but during the visit it is observed that plant density is less, tree species are less in no according to per hectare of plantation.
3. Native tree species are less in number which make the canopy of green belt.
4. Some places spacing of trees is more than the standard spacing during Plantation.
5. Miyawaki Plantation: Committee also visited Miyawaki Plantation, which is situated outside the premises of the BEPL. During the visit no documents provided by the unit rather the place of Miyawaki belong to BAJAJ energy unit or it belongs to sugar mill plant which is situated very close to sugar mill plant. It is also observed that planation done under Miyawaki technique are not according to as per the SOP of Miyawaki plantation.

ASSESSMENT OF GREEN BELT ESTIMATION

1. To calculate the green belt KML file of the energy plant provide by BEPL the different forest patches are made through polygon and polygon area is calculated in the satellite image. (image -) the total area is calculated by adding different polygons area. (annexure-II)
2. A count has been done of total number of Trees planted under the plant premises; their height and girth has been calculated. (annexure-III)
3. Miyawaki plantation: Total number of Trees planted under the Miyawaki plantation counted and their area has been calculated.



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POLYGON AREA OF DIFFERENT PATCHES

Sr. no.	Patch name	Area of patch (square meter)
1	P1	244.00
2	P2	351.00
3	P3	1628.00
4	P4	141.00
5	P5	212.00
6	P6	5148.00
7	P7	290.00
8	P8	473.00
9	P9	2616.00
10	P10	1811.00
11	P11	197.00
12	P12	422.00
13	P13	398.00
14	P14	153.00
15	P15	182.00
16	P16	305.00
17	P17	1186.00
18	P18	113.00
19	P19	2065.00
20	P20	267.00
21	P21	475.00
22	P22	269.00
23	P23	259.00
24	P24	385.00
25	P25	1508.00
	Total	**21098.00**

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SUMMARY OF AREA VS TREE PLANTATION AND BUDGET REQUIREMENT

Unit Name	Area in Acre	Area in Ha	Total Trees	Plantation Area in Ha	% of plantation area	Survival Rate
BEPL	30.855	12.486	2010	2.11	16.9%	88%

Note: Less than 33% area has been covered under Plantation / Green belt of the total project area

It has been seen that the BEPL has total area of 12.486 hectare. The plantation should be 33% of project area as mandated by EC and CTE/CTO. The plantation of green belt Is 2.11 hectare which less than 33% (i.e. 16.9%). There is requirement of additional 2.1 hectare of plantation under the premises of BEPL. The detail wise Requirement of budget for 2.1-hectare plantation is as per social forestry estimate is as follows.

BUDGET REQUIREMENT FOR ADDITIONAL 2.1-HECTARE PLANTATION		
Total number of plants required for 2.1 hectare plantation		**3360(No.)**
Sr. no.	Type of work	Amount (Rs.)
1.	Advance soil work	93450.00
2.	Plantation	87570.00
3.	Maintainance-1	51450.00

4.	Maintainance-2	8900.00
5.	Maintainance-3	8900.00
6.	Maintainance-4	8900.00
7.	Maintainance-5	8900.00
8.	Maintainance-6	8900.00
9.	Maintainance-7	8900.00
10.	Maintainance-8	8900.00
	Total	**294770.00**

SUMMARY OF MIYAWAKI PLANTATION

Sr.no.	Name of patch	Area of patch (square meter)
1	P26	16480.00
2	P27	676.00
	Total	17156.00

Unit Name	Area in Ha	Total Trees
BEPL (Miyawaki)	1.7156	2200

Note: The observed Miyawaki planation is not dense and the tree species are very less in number as per the requirement of Miyawaki planation technique. As already discusses no documents provided by the unit rather the place of Miyawaki belong to BAJAJ energy unit or it belongs to sugar mill plant which is situated very close to sugar mill plant. So, committee recommends 1-hectare Miyawaki planation for BEPL unit. The budgetary provisions for Miyawaki plantation as per SOR (annexure -) for 1 hectare model is as follows.

MIYAWAKI PLANTATION (1 HECTARE) COST (RS.)		
1.	**Basic preparation and plantation**	**3148740.00**
2.	**Maintenance second year**	**1032144.00**
3.	**Maintenance Third year**	**747744.00**
4.	**Maintenance fourth year**	**463344.00**
	Total	**5391972.00**

SUGGESTIONS

1. Baiaj Energy Power Limited, Maqsoodapur has established Horticulture nursery which have mostly ornamental plant species. It is required to maintain native plants e.g. Pongamia Pinnata (Karanj), Dalbergia Sissoo, Roxb. (Shisham), Tectona grandis, Linn,F.(Sagaun), Moringa Olefera,Lamk(Sehjan) and tree species more in number to fulfill the green belt requirement.

2. There should be boundary buffer with large tree species to act as barrier or Green muffler e.g. Peltophorum (popular), Eucalytus Hybrid L' Herit(Eucalyptus) Polyalthia longifolialAshoka Tree), Azadirachta Indica(Neem Tree) for noise and dust.

3. The selection of native, evergreen, and drought-resistant trees that act as effective pollution filters (e.g., Azadirachta indica (Neem), religiosa (Peepal), Pongamia pinnata (Karanj)).

4. The dead and dried plants should be replaced by pruning,cutting. trimming time to time.

5. As per the present scenario there is need to develop "Bee Corridors" (pollinator corridors) along boundary BEPL to boost biodiversity and support pollinator conservation. The corridors will feature a continuous, linear planting of native species-such as Delonix regia, (Broj.) Raf. (Goldmohar), Nerium oleander(Kaner), Hibiscus(Gudhal), Madhuca longifolia(Mahua), Butea monosperma (Palash), Lagerstroemia Speciosa(Sawni), Tecoma stans(Ghanti Ful) and Albizia lebbeck (L.) Benth.(Siris) ensuring year-round food sources.

6. At BEPL various plantation sites within the plant area developed as green belt. Ihe greenery can be seen from entrance of factory gate. but mostly Ornamental/ decorative species are planted.

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT

1. The selection of the plants for the development of greenbelt should be focused on their pollution control ability.
2. Crown canopy plants should be preferred for better pollution control.
3. It is advised to minimize the plantation of decorative/ornamental plants as they have less pollution control values.
4. Plantation and their managements should be a continue with scientific approaches.
5. The company should involve and encourage the local villagers/ inhabitant for some useful plantation in their own land.
6. The company may add plantation work in their CSR, CER activities.

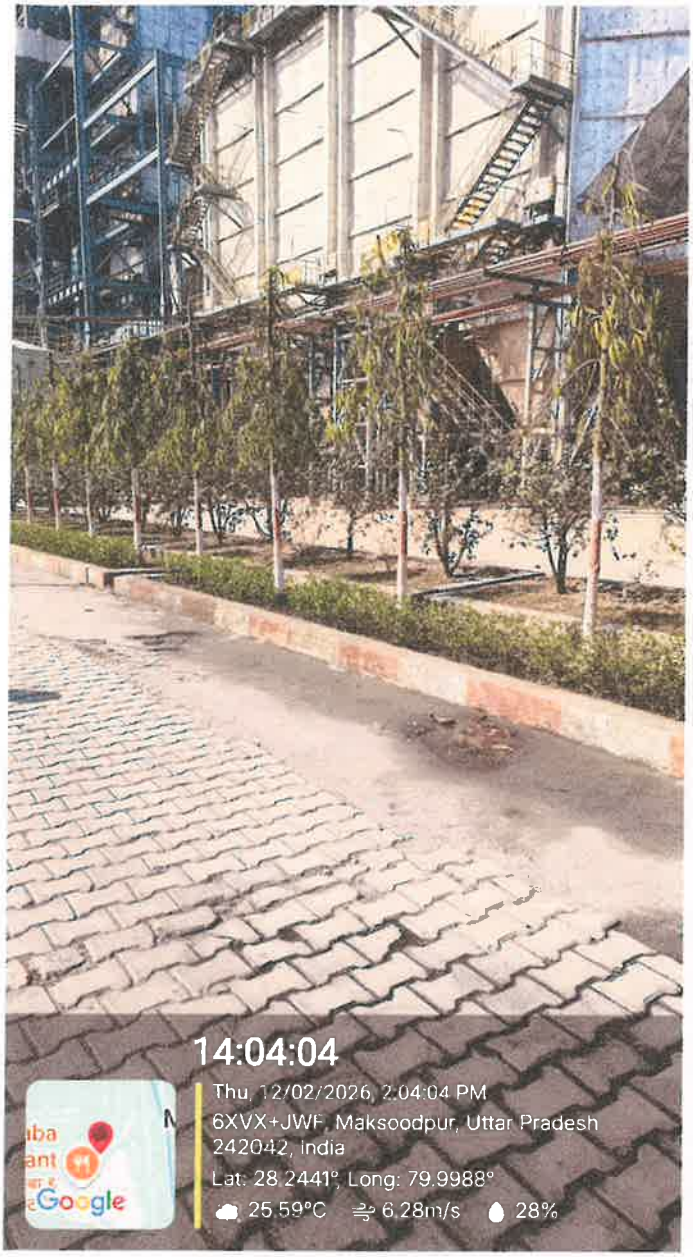
CONCLUSION

It has been seen that the Hon'ble NGT directed Vide order dated 15.04.2024 to respondent no. 7-BEPL to place on record the status of compliance of all the EC conditions relating to development of green belt. In compliance thereof Report dated 23.09.2024 has been filed by respondent no. 7-BEPL. BEPL has submitted that the unit has already developed a thick greenbelt at the power plant covering an area of 13.85 Acres (Total plant land of 30.855 Acres) equals to approx. 45% of total plant land as greenery. This greenbelt is corroborating with the minimum 33% greenbelt requirement of MoEF&CC. The observed plantation of green belt Is 2.11 hectare which less than 33% (i.e. 16.9%). There is requirement of additional 2.1 hectare of plantation under the premises of BEPL.

It is also submitted that, the unit has also developed Miyawaki Forest within the plant premises, which ensures plant growth 10 times faster and with 30 times higher density. The observed Miyawaki Plantation, which is situated outside the premises of the BEPL. During the visit no documents provided by the unit rather the place of Miyawaki belong to BAJAJ energy unit or it belongs to sugar mill plant which is situated very close to sugar mill plant. It is also observed that planation done under Miyawaki technique are not according to as per the SOR of Miyawaki plantation.

So, committee suggest to BEPL that additional 2.1-hectare plantation and 1-hectare Miyawaki planation should be done to corroborate the minimum 33% green belt requirement of MoEF&CC. there is need pf total budget for the plantation and Miyawaki plantation is Rs. 5686742 (Rs. 294770+ Rs. 5391972)

GLIMPSES OF PLANTATION AT BEPL



440


14:26:09
Thu, 12/02/2026, 2:26:09 PM
62W2+24G, Maksoodpur, Uttar Pradesh 242042, India
Lat: 28.2454°, Long: 79.9999°
25.59°C 6.28m/s 28%
Google


14:41:22
Thu, 12/02/2026, 2:41:22 PM
7X2X+G29, Maksoodpur, Uttar Pradesh 242042, India
Lat: 28.2473°, Long: 79.9939°
25.59°C 6.28m/s 28%
Google

441


14:10:33
Thu, 12/02/2026, 2:10:33 PM
near Bajaj Suger Mill, Maksoodpur, Uttar Pradesh 242042, India
Lat: 28.2447°, Long: 79.9975°
25.59°C 6.28m/s 28%


14:05:47
Thu, 12/02/2026, 2:05:47 PM
near Bajaj Suger Mill, Maksoodpur, Uttar Pradesh 242042, India
Lat: 28.2441°, Long: 79.9983°
25.59°C 6.28m/s 28%

MAJOR SPECIES OF PLANTS :

Near Admin Building				
क्रम सं0	प्रजाति	पेड़ों की संख्या	गोलाई (से0मी0)	लम्बाई (फिट)
1	2	3	4	5
1	प्लूमेरिया	52	51-110	10-12
2	सिल्वर ओक	28	35-74	18-20
3	चितवन	26	67-120	18-20
4	यूकेलिप्टस	59	74-210	30-40
5	सेमल	6	61-160	20-30
6	पाकड़	1	117	18
7	कचनार	4	48-80	15
8	पॉम ट्री	7	90-119	15-18
9	शहतूत	1	50	15
10	अशोक	25	30-35	7-9
11	अन्य	7	50.102	12-15
	TOTAL	216		
	ROADSIDE			
12	अमलताश	42	22-63	9-11
13	नीम	60	35-81	11-20
14	पॉम ट्री/फिशटेल पॉम	33	54-105	12-25
15	रॉयल पॉम	77	104-172	15-25
16	आम	10	67-103	10-20
17	फाइकस बेनज़िया	129 03	26-60 71-182	6-12 25-35
18	चितवन	97	62-105	15-25
19	बकैन	6	70-115	20-25
20	पाइन ट्री	92	63-126	25-35
21	फाइकस	9	26-62	6-8
22	पाकड़	1	380	20
23	गूलर	2	48-78	15
24	अमरूद	4	20-22	5-6
25	यूकेलिप्टस	114	35-68	11-15
26	गोल्डमोहर	3	88-92	20-22

27	अर्जुन	3	72-107	20-22
28	खजूर	1	50	08
29	शहतूत	2	57-77	10-12
30	शीशम	1	82	35
31	कंजी	1	133	20
32	सेमल	5	83-252	20-50
	योग	695		

Near FIELD / GROUND

कम सं0	प्रजाति	पेड़ों की संख्या	गोलाई (से0मी0)	लम्बाई (फिट)
1	2	3	4	5
1	अकेसिया	25	50-86	15-20
2	जामुन	22	20-38	10-12
3	सिरस	5	17-29	10-12
4	कंजी	22	30-67	15-20
5	कचनार	5	24-28	10-12
6	अमरूद	14	14-27	05-10
7	अशोक	1	23	10
8	सिल्वर अशोक	4	18-63	05-06
	योग	**98**		

Within Plants Boundary

कम सं0	प्रजाति	पेड़ों की संख्या	गोलाई (से0मी0)	लम्बाई (फिट)
1	2	3	4	5
1	अशोक	520	20-42	10-18
2	नीम	6	37-80	10-15
3	पापुलर	3	83-100	25
4	सेमल	1	53	12
5	आम	6	20-60	10-15
6	अकैसिया	66	22-55	15-25
7	कैजुआरिना	123	28-96	12-20
8	फाइकस बेनजाइना	27	25-35	07-10

444

9	अमरूद	8	20-31	15-20
10	शीशम	2	28-61	15-20
11	प्लूमेरिया	93	30-40	10-12
12	जामुन	2	20-22	10
13	शहतूत	4	54-58	20
14	इमली	1	17	10
15	कंजी	10	35-65	15-20
16	जुगल जलेबी	7	26-38	10-15
17	पॉम ट्री	7	90-26	20-25
18	मौलश्री	10	86-100	30-35
19	यूकेलिप्टस	40	100-120	40-50
	योग	936		

NUSURY				
क्रम सं0	प्रजाति	पेड़ों की संख्या	गोलाई (से0मी0)	लम्बाई (फिट)
1	2	3	4	5
1	बेल	5	13-40	6-15
2	अर्जुन	28	71-150	30-40
3	चितवन	6	43-145	10-15
4	अकेसिया	7	45-78	20-25
5	कचनार	2	36-41	20
6	अमलताश	2	42-45	10-12
7	गोलडमोहर	1	113	20
8	फाइकस बेनजाइमा	12	15-20	5-7
9	पाइन ट्री	2	31-71	15-20
	योग	65		

TOTAL TREES IN NUMBERS - 2010

LIST OF TOTAL ORAMENTAL PLANTS		
Sr.No.	**PLACE**	**NO. OF PLANTS**
1	NEAR ADMIN BUILDUING	120
2	ROAD SIDE	279
3	WITHIN PLANT BOUNDARY	20
4	NURSURY	45
	Total	464

श्री शत्रुघ्न प्रसाद,
क्षेत्रीय वन अधिकारी,
शाहजहॉपुर।

श्री वीरेश राव,
क्षेत्रीय वन अधिकारी,
सिंधौली।

श्री मनोज श्रीवास्तव
क्षेत्रीय वन अधिकारी,
खुटार।

डा सुशील कुमार
उप प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी,
पुवॉया